WA'TERFAL. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *fall.*] Cataract; caſcade.

I have ſeen in the Indies far greater *waterfalls* than thoſe of Nilus. *Raleigh.*

Not Lacedemon charms me more,
Than high Albana's airy walls,
Reſounding with her *waterfalls.* *Addiſon.*

WATEREOWL. *n. ſ.* Fowl that live, or get their food in water.

*Waterfowl* joy moſt in that air, which is likeſt water. *Bacon.*

*Waterfowls* ſupply the wearineſs of a long flight by taking water, and numbers of them are found in iſlands, and in the main ocean. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Fiſh and *waterfowl*, who feed of turbid and muddy ſlimy water, are accounted the cauſe of phlegm. *Floyer.*

The ſtomachs of *waterfowl* that live upon fiſh, are human. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

WATERGRU'EL. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *gruel.*] Food made with oatmeal and water.

For breakfaſt milk, milk-pottage, *watergruel*, and ſtummery, are very fit to make for children. *Locke.*

The aliment ought to be ſlender, as *watergruel* acidulated. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

WA'TERINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *watery.*] Humidity; moiſture.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulneſs, night-mares, weakneſs, *waterineſs*, and turgidity of the eyes. *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TERISH. *adj.* [from *water.*]

1. Reſembling water.

Where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected from the *wateriſh* matter, but an inſipid manhood, and a ſtupid old infancy? *Dryden.*

2. Moiſt; inſipid.

Some parts of the earth grow mooriſh or *wateriſh*, others dry. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

WA'TERISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wateriſh.*] Thinneſs; reſemblance of water.

A pendulous ſliminеſs anſwers a pituitous ſtate, or an acerbity, which reſembles the tartar of our humours, or *wateriſhneſs*, which is like the ſeroſity of our blood. *Floyer.*

WA'TERLEAF. *n. ſ.* A plant. It hath a bell-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, and cut into ſeveral ſegments: from the bottom part of the flower ariſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit, opening in two parts, incloſing ſeeds of the ſame ſhape as the veſſel. *Miller.*

WATERLILLY. *n. ſ.* [*nymphæa*, Lat.] A plant. The characters are; the flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which expand in form of a roſe; out of the flower cup ariſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes an almoſt globular fruit, conſiſting of many cells, filled with ſeeds, which are for the moſt part oblong. *Miller.*

Let them lie dry twelve months, to kill the water-weeds, as *waterlillies* and buſh-ruſhes. *Walton's Angler.*

WA'TERMAN. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *man.*] A ferryman; a boatman.

Having blocked up the paſſage to Greenwich, they ordered the *watermen* to let fall their oars more gently. *Dryden.*

Bubbles of air working upward from the very bottom of the lake, the *watermen* told us that they are obſerved always to riſe in the ſame places. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The *waterman* forlorn, along the ſhore,
Penſive reclines upon his uſeleſs oar. *Gay.*

WA'TERMARK. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *mark.*] The utmoſt limit of the riſe of the flood.

Men and beaſts
Were borne above the tops of trees that grew
On th' utmoſt margin of the *watermark.* *Dryden.*

WA'TERMELON. *n. ſ.* A plant. It hath trailing branches, as the cucumber or melon, and is diſtinguiſhed from other cucurbitaceous plants, by its leaf deeply cut and jagged, and by its producing uneatable fruit. *Miller.*

WA'TERMIL. *n. ſ.* Mill turned by water.

Forth flowed freſh
A guſhing river of black gory blood,
That drowned all the land whereon he ſtood:
The ſtream thereof would drive a *watermill.* *Fairy Queen.*

The picture may be ſet forth with farm houſes and *watermills.* *Peacham on Drawing.*

Corn ground by windmills, erected on hills, or in the plains where the *watermills* ſtood. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

WA'TERMINT. *n. ſ.* A plant.

WA'TERRADISH. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of water-creſſes, which ſee.

WA'TERRAT. *n. ſ.* A rat that makes holes in banks.

There be land-rats and *water-rats.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The pike is bold, and lies near the top of the water, watching the motion of any frog, or *water-rat*, or mouſe. *Walton.*

WATERROCKET. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of water-creſſes.

WATERVIOLET. *n. ſ.* [*hottonia*, Lat.] A plant. It hath a roſe-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, which is divided into two parts, almoſt to the bottom: in the center of the flower ariſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a cylindrical fruit, in which are contained ſpherical ſeeds. *Miller.*

WATERSA'PPHIRE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſtone.

*Waterſapphire* is the occidental ſapphire, and is neither of ſo bright a blue, nor ſo hard as the oriental. *Woodward.*

WA'TERWITH. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *with.*] A plant.

The *waterwith* of Jamaica growing on dry hills, in the woods, where no water is to be met with, its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords ſo plentifully a limpid, innocent, and refreſhing water, or ſap, as gives new life to the droughty traveller or hunter. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

WA'TERWORK. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *work.*] Play of fountains; artificial ſpouts of water; any hydraulick performance.

Engines invented for mines and *waterworks* often fail in the performance. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

The French took from the Italians the firſt plans of their gardens, as well as *waterworks.* *Addiſon.*

WA'TERY. *adj.* [from *water.*]

1. Thin; liquid; like water.

Quickſilver, which is a moſt crude and *watery* body, heated, and pent in, hath the like force with gunpowder. *Bacon.*

The bile, by its ſaponaceous quality, mixeth the oily and *watery* parts of the aliment together. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Taſtleſs; inſipid; vapid; ſpiritleſs.

We'll uſe this unwholeſome humidity, this groſs, *watery* pumpion. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

No heterogeneous mixture uſe, as ſome
With *watry* turneps have debas'd their wines. *Philips.*

3. Wet; abounding with water.

When the big lip, and *wat'ry* eye
Tell me, the riſing ſtorm is nigh:
'Tis then thou art yon angry main,
Deform'd by winds, and daſh'd by rain. *Pryor.*

4. Relating to the water.

On the brims her ſire, the *wat'ry* god,
Roll'd from a ſilver urn his cryſtal flood. *Dryden.*

5. Conſiſting of water.

The *wat'ry* kingdom is no bar
To ſtop the foreign ſpirits; but they come,
As o'er a brook, to ſee fair Portia. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe few eſcap'd
Famine, and anguiſh, will at laſt conſume,
Wand'ring that *wat'ry* deſart. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

Betwixt us and you wide ocean flow,
And *wat'ry* deſarts. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

Together to the *wat'ry* camp they haſte. *Dryden.*

Perhaps you'll ſay,
That the attracted *wat'ry* vapours riſe
From lakes and ſeas, and fill the lower ſkies. *Blackmore.*

WA'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from *waghelen*, to ſhake, German. *Skinner.*]

1. The barbs, or looſe red fleſh that hangs below the cock's bill.

The loach is of the ſhape of an eel, and has a beard of *wattels* like a barbel. *Walton.*

The barbel is ſo called, by reaſon of his barb, or *wattels*, at his mouth, which is under his noſe or chops. *Walton.*

His comb and *wattels* are an ornament becoming his martial ſpirit. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

2. A hurdle. *Ainſw.*

To WA'TTLE. *v. a.* [*pæxlas*, Saxon, *twigs.*] To bind with twigs; to form, by platting twigs one within another.

Might we but hear
The folded flocks penn'd in their *wattled* cotes,
Or ſound of paſtoral reed with oaten ſtops. *Milton.*

A plough was found in a very deep bog, and a hedge *wattled* ſtanding. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

WAVE. *n. ſ.* [*pæge*, Saxon; *waegh*, Dutch; *vague*, French.]

1. Water raiſed above the level of the ſurface; billow; water driven into inequalities.

The ſhore, that o'er his *wave*-worn baſis bow'd. *Shakeſp.*

The *waves* that riſe would drown the higheſt hill;
But at thy check they flee, and when they hear
Thy thund'ring voice, they poſt to do thy will. *Watton.*

Amidſt theſe toils ſucceeds the balmy night;
Now hiſſing waters the quench'd guns reſtore;
And weary *waves* withdrawing from the ſight,
Are lull'd, and pant upon the ſilent ſhore. *Dryden.*

The *wave* behind impels the *wave* before. *Pope.*

Luxuriant on the *wave*-worn bank he lay
Stretch'd forth, and panting in the ſunny ray. *Pope.*

2. Unevenneſs; inequality.

Thus it happens, if the glaſs of the priſms be free from veins, and their ſides be accurately plane and well poliſhed, without thoſe numberleſs *waves*, or curls, which uſually ariſe from ſand-holes a little ſmoothed in poliſhing with putty. *Newton.*

To WAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play looſely; to float.

I may find
Your warlike enſigns *waving* in the wind. *Dryden.*

Meſſapus' helm
He laces on, and wears the *waving* creſt. *Dryden.*

2. To



2. To be moved as a ſignal.

A bloody arm it is, that holds a pine
Lighted, above the capitol, and now
It *waves* unto us. *B. Johnſon's Catiline.*

3. To be in an unſettled ſtate; to fluctuate.

They *wave* in and out, no way ſufficiently grounded, no way reſolved, what to think, ſpeak, or write, more than only that becauſe they have taken it upon them, they muſt be oppoſite. *Hooker, b.* v.

If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he *wav'd* indifferently 'twixt doing them neither good nor harm. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To WAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To raiſe into inequalities of ſurface.

He had a thouſand noſes,
Horns welk'd and *wav'd* like the enridged ſea. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To move looſely.

They *wav'd* their fiery ſwords, and in the air
Made horrid circles *Milton.*

Æneas *wav'd* his fatal ſword
High o'er his head. *Dryden.*

He beckoned to me, and, by the *waving* of his hand, directed me to approach the place where he ſat. *Addiſon.*

3. To waft; to remove any thing floating.

Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth below ſhould *wave* one from a knock perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

4. To beckon; to direct by a waſt or motion of any thing.

Look with what courteous action
It *waves* you to a more removed ground:
But do not go with it. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. [*Gueſver*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To put off.

He reſolved not to *wave* his way upon this reaſon, that if he ſhould but once, by ſuch a diverſion, make his enemy believe he were afraid of danger, he ſhould never live without. *Wotton's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

Theſe, *waving* plots, found out a better way;
Some god deſcended, and preſerv'd the play. *Dryden.*

6. To put aſide for the preſent.

I have *wav'd* the ſubject of your greatneſs, to reſign myſelf to the contemplation of what is more peculiarly yours. *Dryden.*

Since ſhe her intereſt for the nation's *wav'd*,
Then I who ſav'd the king, the nation ſav'd. *Dryden.*

To WAVER. *v. n.* [*pæpian*, Saxon.]

1. To play to and fro; to move looſely.

I took two triangular glaſſes, and one of them being kept fixt in the ſame poſture, that the Iris it projected on the floor might not *waver*, I caſt on the ſame floor another Iris, with another priſm, moving it to and fro. *Boyle.*

2. To be unſettled; to be uncertain, or inconſtant; to fluctuate; not to be determined.

In which amazement, when the miſcreant
Perceived him to *waver*, weak and frail,
Whilſt trembling horror did his conſcience daunt,
And helliſh anguiſh did his ſoul aſſail. *Fairy Queen.*

Remember where we are;
In France, among a fickle, *wavering* nation. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou almoſt mak'ſt me *waver* in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That ſouls of animals infuſe themſelves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hold faſt the faith without *wavering.* *Heb.* x.

The *wav'ring* faith of people vain and light. *Daniel.*

Faith as abſolutely determines our minds, and as perfectly excludes all *wavering*, as our knowledge itſelf; and we may as well doubt of our own being, as we can, whether any revelation from God be true. *Locke.*

What if Hoſpinian ſhould have ſaid, that Luther *waver'd* in the point of the ſacrament? does it follow that he really did ſo? *Atterbury.*

They, who at this diſtance from the firſt riſe of the goſpel, after weighing the ſeveral evidences of it, *waver* in their faith, would have *waver'd*, though they had ſeen the firſt promulgers work wonders. *Atterbury.*

WA'VERER. *n. ſ.* [from *waver.*] One unſettled and irreſolute.

Come, young *waverer*, come, and go with me;
In one reſpect I'll thy aſſiſtant be. *Shakeſpeare.*

WA'VY. *adj.* [from *wave.*]

1. Riſing in waves.

For thee the ocean ſmiles, and ſmooths her *wavy* breaſt;
And heav'n itſelf with more ſerene and purer light is bleſt. *Dryden.*

2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations.

Where full-ear'd ſheaves of rye
Grow *wavy* on the tilth, that ſoil ſelect
For apples. *Philips.*

Let her glad vallies ſmile with *wavy* corn;
Let fleecy flocks her riſing hills adorn. *Prior.*

WAWES, or *waes. n. ſ.* A word uſed by *Spenſer*, according to the Saxon pronunciation.

1. For waves.

Another did the dying brands repair
With iron tongs, and ſprinkled oft the fame
With liquid *waes.* *Fairy Queen.*

2. In the following paſſage it ſeems to be for woes [*pa*, Saxon.]

Whilſt they fly that gulf's devouring jaws,
They on this rock are rent, and ſunk in helpleſs *wawes. Spenſ.*

To WAWL. *v. n.* [*pa*, *grief*, Saxon.] To cry; to howl.

The firſt time that we ſmell the air,
We *wawle* and cry. *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*

WAX. *n. ſ.* [*pæxe*, Saxon; *wex*, Daniſh; *wacks*, Dutch.]

1. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bee, and formed into cells for the reception of the honey.

*Wax* conſiſts of an acid ſpirit, of a nauſeous taſte, and an oil or butter, which is emollient, laxative, and anodyne. *Arb.*

They give us food which may with nectar vie,
And *wax*, that does the abſent ſun ſupply. *Roſcommon.*

All the magiſtrates, every new or full moon, give honour to Confucius with bowings, *wax* candles, and incenſe. *Stillin.*

While viſits ſhall be paid on ſolemn days,
When num'rous *wax* lights in bright order blaze;
So long my honour, name, and praiſe ſhall live. *Pope.*

2. Any tenacious maſs, ſuch as is uſed to faſten letters.

We ſoften the *wax*, before we ſet on the ſeal. *More.*

3. A kind of concretion in the fleſh.

A fontanel in her neck was much inflamed, and many *wax*-kernels about it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To WAX. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſmear; to join with wax.

He form'd the reeds, proportion'd as they are;
Unequal in their length, and *wax'd* with care,
They ſtill retain the name of his ungrateful fair. *Dryden.*

To WAX. *v. n.* pret. *wex*, *waxed*, part. paſſ. *waxed*, *waxen.* [*peaxan*, Saxon; *wachſen*, German.]

1. To grow; to increaſe; to become bigger, or more. Uſed of the moon, in oppoſition to *wane*, and figuratively of things which grow by turns bigger and leſs.

The huſbandman in ſowing and ſetting, upon good reaſon, obſerves the *waxing* and waning of the moon. *Hakewill.*

Land and trade are twins, they *wax* and wane together. *Child.*

2. To paſs into any ſtate; to become; to grow. It is in either ſenſe now almoſt diſuſed.

Where things have been inſtituted, which being convenient and good at the firſt, do afterward in proceſs of time *wax* otherwiſe, we make no doubt but they may be altered, yea, though councils or cuſtoms general have received them. *Hooker.*

Careleſs the man ſoon *wox*, and his wit weak
Was overcome of things that did him pleaſe. *Fairy Queen.*

Art thou like the adder *waxen* deaf? *Shakeſpeare.*

We will deſtroy this place; becauſe the cry of them is *waxen* great before the Lord. *Gen.* xix. 13.

Flowers removed *wax* greater, becauſe the nouriſhment is more eaſily come by in the looſe earth. *Bacon.*

This anſwer given, Argantes wild drew near,
Trembling for ire, and *waxing* pale for rage;
Nor could he hold. *Fairfax, b.* ii.

If I *wax* but cold in my deſire,
Think heav'n hath motion loſt, and the world fire. *Donne.*

Their manners *wax* more and more corrupt, in proportion as their bleſſings abound. *Atterbury.*

WA'XEN. *n. ſ.* [from *wax.*] Made of wax.

Swarming next appear'd
The female bee, that feeds her huſband drone
Deliciouſly, and builds her *waxen* cells
With honey ſtor'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

I can yet ſhoot beams, whoſe heat can melt
The *waxen* wings of this ambitious boy. *Denham.*

So weary bees in little cells repoſe;
But if night-robbers lift the well-ſtor'd hive,
An humming through their *waxen* city grows,
And out upon each other's wings they drive. *Dryden.*

Others with ſweets the *waxen* cells diſtend. *Gay.*

WAY. *n. ſ.* [*pæg*, Saxon; *weigh*, Dutch.]

1. The road in which one travels.

I am amaz'd, and loſe my *way*,
Among the thorns and dangers of this world. *Shakeſpeare.*

You cannot ſee your *way.*—
—I have no *way*, and therefore want no eyes:
I ſtumbled when I ſaw. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

To God's eternal houſe direct the *way*,
A broad and ample road. *Milton.*

Flutt'ring the god, and weeping ſaid,
Pity poor Cupid, generous maid!
Who happen'd, being blind, to ſtray,
And on thy boſom loſt his *way.* *Prior.*

2. Broad road made for paſſengers.

Know'ſt thou the *way* to Dover?—
—Both ſtile and gate, horſe-*way*, and foot-path. *Shakeſp.*

3. A length of journey.

An old man that had travelled a great *way* under a huge burden, found himſelf ſo weary, that he called upon death to deliver him. *L'Eſtrange.*